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THE New York Herald says that "this is farmers' day in Congress." This is because the Republican party is a farmers' party.

JUST now Spain is losing its population at a very rapid rate. The emigrants are not coming to the United States, but every week three or four steamships carry thousands of Spaniards to the Argentine Republic and Chili, the former holding out very liberal offers to settlers.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserts that some of the Christian missionaries in Armenia are the paid agents of certain silk-mills to send cheap Armenian laborers to this country. This is a serious charge, and Mr. Gompers should be quite sure of his facts before making

THE bucket-shop, according to the defenders of the boards of trade, is a place where nothing but fictitious wheat, etc., are sold, while the board of trade is a place where there can be trading in actual products. This definition leads one to suspect that the trading is mostly fictitious in boards of trade and ex-

IF ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. or elsewhere, should deny that he has denounced the present administration as a "rum-soaked failure," as is asserted of him, he should be excused therefor by his friends on the ground that a worn-out lecturer of the C. O. D. variety must be allowed to invent some new epithet.

THE Providence Journal, once an able and conservative Republican paper, has become Democratic or mugwump by the death of the old managers. Once in a while, however, it gives out a chunk of truth like the following:

Intelligent Republicans very well know that colored voters in the South are kept away from the ballot-boxes not because they are outwitted, but because they are afraid. The negroes can vote now if they choose. But they know that they will do so at a very high cost to themselves. They know that they will be "spotted" and made to suffer thereafter constantly, and in a hundred different ways. That is the real secret of the smallness of the colored vote.

Ar this distance it seems that the action of the Senate looking to a curtailment of discussion is necessary. The rule there is to let Senators talk as long as they desire, and in a Senate in which there are Senators whose motive power for talk is the only known instance of perpetual motion, the custom defeats legislative action. The other day, when the Senate was apparently ready to take a vote, a Senator got up and made a rambling talk of an hour, and the next day the same thing was repeated.

THE latest indications are that many Democratic papers and politicians who favored the Australian or secret-ballot system a short time since have suddenly become hostile to it. A bill of that character is before the Ohio Legislature, but a good deal of Democratic opposition has been suddenly manifested. In New Jersey and Maryland modified secret-ballot laws have been passed, but the Democrats were ammitted to them before Democratic managers discovered that they will interfere with Democratic methods. The most notable face-about is in Iowa. The Des Moines Leader, the organ-in-chief of the Democracy in that State, which was eager in its demand for the law a few months ago, is now very much excited over the prospect of the passage of such an act by the Legislature. It has learned that it prevents trickery at the polls.

TROUBLE about mail sent to Washington and to Washington, D. C., began when the former was admitted as State and the distinguishing word "Territory" dropped from the address on letters. In the haste of distribution mail intended for one place goes to the other. as was predicted would be the case, and complaints are so frequent as to bring the suggestion from a Washington, D. C., paper that the words "State" and "city" be added to the respective addresses by the writers. The suggestion, even if generally adopted, which will enjoy the position of leadership because cision, as reported in recent law pubnever be the case, would not completely remedy the evil, and the fact may as well | sense of duty to the demands of the mabe accepted that more or less confusion | jority of his party managers. Because will perpetually exist while the names | he chose to stand by the interests of | was indicted, convicted and sentenced | sleeping place. There he received good remain the same. If the annoyance affected only the residents of the new State, outsiders need not concern themselves, and certainly they would have no sympathy to expend in that direction. since it was these residents, and not the federal authorities, who insisted upon retaining the title. They, or, at least, principles he was made the object of the job. Thereupon his employer had many of them, professed a patriotic desire to honor the Father of his Country

and grew highly indignant over a proposal to use the euphonious and appropriate Indian name "Tacoma." It was not patriotism, but local jealousy and a determination on the part of citizens of rival towns that the town bearing the title should not be so distinguished. No name was suggested as a compromise, and "Washington" it is, and they must endure the disadvantages as best they

SENATOR INGALLS FOR HIMSELF.

Gossip-makers and gossip-mongers at

Washington have told the public several

times during the past year that Senator Ingalls was so bitterly hostile to the President that he did not hesitate to give expression to it in public conversation, as well as to individuals. Certain rather pungent remarks have been attributed to him, and have been copied with additions by the Democratic and assistant Democratic press. Furthermore, it has come from the same source that Mr. Ingalls is not in accord with his party on the tariff issue, and will break away from his Republican associates when they attempt further protection legislation. Those who know Senator Ingalls personally know how false all this gossip is, and simply regard it as the work of an enterprising correspondent or reporter who forgets that it is his province to give rather than make news. But the Kansas Senator seems to have wearied of this persistent misrepresentation, and, consequently, has taken an opportunity to speak for himself. as a Senator only can, through the columns of a friendly newspaper with a reliable reporter. Speaking of President Harrison, he quotes the opinion of the Massachusetts veteran, Senator Dawes, which was so decided in expressions of confidence in the policy and work of the executive. This opinion he not only indorsed, but, with a freedom which is not permitted in magazine-writing, the Kansas Senator proceeds to note the strong points of the President and to defend him against the complaints made by a few men and intensified by the luxuriant imagination of the anti-Republican reporters. In the course of his remarks he touches the tarriff issue, and in doing so condemns, in sweeping language, the Cleveland-Mills free-trade policy. He warms to the subject as he proceeds, declaring that the new States must "stand like Gibraltar for the doctrine that American markets and American labor belong to American producers and American workmen," and that he "can never give a vote to plant British workshops on the prairies of Kansas at the expense of our own people." Thus the brilliant and radical Senator of the West shows that in regard to the great issue before Congress, and in his estimate of the administration, he is in hearty accord with the

Senator Ingalls's estimate of President Harrison is singularly just and his tribute to the administration as generous as it is evidently sincere. There is scarcely an abler man in public life than Senator Ingalls, and certainly no truer Republican or honester man. So far as appears, he is under no special obligation to the administration nor to anything except the Republican party and his duty to tell the truth. These are obligations which the Kansas Senator never ignores. Speaking from a pretty close acquaintance of several years with the President, he says, "He is a man possessing more intellectual ability than he gets credit for." More, perhaps, than he gets credit for from the snarling jackals of public life and professional mud-mongers of the Democratic press, but not more than he gets credit for from those who have known him for half a lifetime. Politics and personalities aside, President Harrison is one of the ablest men who has ever occupied the presidential chair. The country will discover this in due time and history will so record. No person who has ever measured swords with him can be found to doubt his intellectual powers. But the President's mental equipment is not his best recommendation for the office he holds. His high sense of duty, his conscientious regard for public interests, his spotless integrity, his unswerving patriotism, his patience under unjust criticism, his selfreliance and self-control, his faith the right and his determination to do it are qualities of far greater value in a President than mere intellectual ability. President Harrison possesses these as well as the other, and the time is coming when all but besotted partisans will freely acknowledge the fact. Senator Ingalls says again:

conservative Senator of Massachusetts.

President Harrison has been charged with being a cold man, but the accusation does not rest on evidence. The tenderness toward Secretary Tracy and his family, in their shocking bereavement, displayed by the President, shows him a man of gennine kindliness of nature. He is strong without ostentation. President Harrison is not an enthusiast about anything, but he moves forward like a star, unhasting and unresting, faithful to his own sense of

There may be strength without effervescence, and depth of character without continual surface agitation. Senator Ingalls judges the President rightly in this regard, as the President's closest friends and oldest acquaintances can testify. The American people do not fairly know President Harrison yet, and Senator Ingalls has done them a service in calling attention to some of the strong points in his character.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL. In the death of Mr. Randall the country loses a patriotic and able man, and the Democratic party one of its few great men, who was not permitted to | State has made a most remarkable dehe would not barter conviction and Pennsylvania rather than join the Carlise-Mills free-trade majority, he was denied the speakership, after filling the position more than two terms with conspicuous ability. Mr. Cleveland at first | year 1889, agreeing to work twenty-six smiled upon him, but when he persistently refused to turn his back upon his but before the year ended he gave up the persecution of the administration and of abuse of thousands of Democratic by naming a commonwealth after him. I newspapers. To what Mr. Cleveland

made the main issue of his administration, Mr. Randall was opposed, and was silent in the campaign which brought disaster to his party. Mr. Randall was held in higher esteem by Repubthan any man in Conin his party, mainly because he was a war Democrat. which could not be said for many men of his party in Congress of his age. But even while he was not popular with his own party in the House, his iron will and his persistent purpose enabled him to exert a powerful influence. As a member of the committee on rules he practically revolutionized the methods of procedure in the House and made progressive legislation impossible. This was due in part to his conservative tendency, but more to his distrust of his own party in the House, which, when it came unto power, brought with it millions of dollars of claims and many schemes to reduce the revenues by appropriations. But, by foe as well as friend, it must be admitted that in all the years he has been in Congress his acts have won him the enviable reputation of being an upright, fearless and faithful legislator. He seemed to have an honest pride in his aggressive integrity. He was not a broad man nor a brilliant one, much less a constructive statesman, but he was an honest and strong one.

MORE LIES ABOUT MORTGAGES.

A few days ago the Sentinel printed a lot of stuff from one J. M. Fippen, of Tipton, purporting to give the financial condition of the people of Tipton county. He represented them to be in a state of hopeless bankruptcy and abject poverty. Fippen is a Democrat, and Tipton a strong Democratic county. It is a county of fine agricultural resources, and its people are as far removed from bankruptcy and pauperism as those of any other county in the State. Fippen was working for the so-called Tariffreform League, and his object was to make it appear that, owing to the operation of a protective tariff, Tipton county was ready to go into the hands of a receiver and its people to the poorhouse. Accordingly, he made the astounding and ridiculous statement that the mortgage indebtedness of the county, Jan. 1, 1890, was \$2,287,435, and by adding township, municipal and estimated individual indebtedness, he brought the sum up to \$3,322,435. Comparing this with the valuation of property, he found that the entire population of Tipton county owned less than one-sixth of its property.

It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest and Tipton county is to be commiserated on having a citizen who, for partisan purposes, is willing to advertise it to the world as an awful example of bankruptcy and pauperism. Even if the facts had been as Fippen stated, every citizen of the county should have depregated their publication, but it appears his statements were utterly false. The Tipton Advocate says:

Fippen went to the mortgage record and copied all of the unsatisfied mortgages, and, footing them all up, made his wonderful statement, refusing to make allowances for credits on the notes that were seenred by them. It would be utterly impossible to edness, even by records, for most mortgages are given by partial payments and no credits are given on the records until the entire debt is satisfied; but Fippen attempts to deceive the people by making this start a ling publication by showing that no credits.

are given whatever. We know of a business block in this city on which there was a mortgage given o \$8,000, of which all has been paid, save \$1,000, and there are no credits on the mort-

We know a man who, five years ago, pur-chased 160 acres of land, for which he paid \$8,800, giving a mortgage for \$6,800. That entire debt is paid, except \$800, and there is no credit on the mortgage record. There is a mortgage on the fair grounds of \$1,200, and all has been paid with the ex-

ception of about \$400; and there is no credit on the mortgage record. We know a man who held a mortgage on a farm of \$1,000, and afterwards bought the

A great many people have borrowed money on three, five, eight and ten years' time, in sums of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, payments to be made annually and semi-annu ally, and while the debts may be one-half two-thirds or four-fifths paid, no credits have been given on the mortgage record. The real facts are that the people of Tip-ton county are in debt less than one-third what Fippen represents it to be.

So it is everywhere. The preachers of calamity are decrying the State, and misrepresenting the financial condition and prosperity of the people for purely partisan purposes. The paper from which the above is quoted says "Fippen is being publicly denounced by every body." He ought to be, and all others who assist in circulating such outrageous falsehoods concerning the good Hoosier State or any county in it. Indiana is sound to the core financially, commercially, agriculturally, and every other way. No State in the Union has greater resources or less incumbrances in proportion. Her people, as a whole, are prosperous. Her farm indebtedness is diminishing and farm values increasing at a rapid rate. The attempt to create the impression that the State and people are bankrupt is an outrage.

AN OUTRAGEOUS LAW.

It has been announced that several leading Southern Senators and Representatives are about to publish a defense of the policy of the South, and to show that the colored people have, in fact, the same rights before the law that other men have in every part of the United States, and that the laws o Southern States affecting the rights of colored and laboring people are liberal and humane. In this connection perhaps some one of these gentlemen will be so good as to explain the latent justice of the law of South Carolina under which the Supreme Court of that lications. It is in the case of the State against Williams, on a habeas corpus proceeding. The defendant, a colored man, to pay a fine of \$75 or be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for four months for breach of a civil contract. Briefly stated, Williams hired for the days in each month for the sum of \$95, him arrested, convicted and given the outrageous sentence above referred to, under one of those just laws which pro-

vide that a laborer who fails to comply with the conditions of a contract calling for labor shall be liable to fine and imprisonment as a criminal. The friends of the defendent appealed from this sentence to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the statute is unconstitutional, as it amounts, virtually, to an imprisonment for debt, which the Constitution forbids, except in case of fraud. There was no charge of fraud in this case, it being simply an instance of failure to keep for a whole year a one-sided contract. Other constitutional provisions designed to protect the liberty of the citizen were cited, but they were of no avail, the sentence of the lower court was affirmed and the man was sent to the penitentiary to serve out the four months' imprisonment at hard

If the employer had broken his contract, would he have been sent to the penitentiary? There is no law to that effect on the statute-book of South Carolina. It was made for the subjection of the colored man, and it places him in a condition which is little or no better than the slavery from which he is believed to have escaped. The law is simply infamous, and any legislature in a Northern State which would enact anything like it would be branded with infamy and the act would be declared unconstitutional. Perhaps the Charleston News and Courier will atttempt an explanation. The gentlemen who are about to vindicate the legislative and judiciary system of the Southern States should not fail to explain such an apparently outrageous statute.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION

The Muncie Daily Times reproduces from the Commoner and Glass-worker an article on protection by Mr. James Campbell, in reply to some statements in the Kokomo Dispatch relative to the action of a labor association known as L. A. 300, which he declares to be false. He then proceeds to give some facts relative to glass production and the prices of glass under the free trade and the protection periods which are so pertinent that some of them are copied:

Before plate-glass was manufactured in this country it came in free of duty. Plate of certain dimensions was selling for \$1 a foot until one establishment began the manufacturing of plate-glass and appealed to Congress to put a duty of 20 cents a foot upon the imported article. The request of the manufacturers was complied with at once. Now, then, according to Mr. Cleveland, the big Democrats and all the little Democrats, too, the purchasers of plate-glass would have to pay \$1.20 a foot for the glass. That was not the case. Plate-glass came down in price to less than 50 cents a foot. The duty being a specific one, it made the ad valorem rate of duty run away up. Yet the manufacturers are not given credit for reducing the price of the glass, but are called robbers by those who condemn protection. Again, the free-trader says we have to pay the duty, and that settles it. In the year 1857 window-glass was on the free list, yet window-glass-workers' wages are from 25 to 75 per cent. more than they were then, and they are doing about the same work now as then. If there is any difference, they are doing less work now than in 1857, of which we have statistics. I submit a list of the price of glass in 1857 and price in 1890: OCT., 1857-FREE TRADE! OCT., 1889-TARIFF.

Price per box. Sizes. Price per box. \$1.94 8x10 \$1.50 2.16 9x12...... 1.50 10x12...... 2.16 10x12...... 1.50 10x14...... 2.39 10x14..... 1.

It will be seen that under free trade the consumer paid more for glass than he did under the robber tariff. Yet the quotation of the duties in the Dispatch is that the average duty is over 100 per cent.

That is, American tact and enterprise with outside competition shut out, has been able to reduce the price of glass an average of one-third and at the same time pay the labor making it in this country from 25 to 75 per cent. more-a fact which shows that the tariff on glass, instead of being a tax to the consumer, has been an incentive to much cheaper production. Then, what would the farmers and business men in Kokomo and Muncie have to say if these glass factories and other manufactories were closed to make room for goods made in Europe?

ONE of the most important offices in Milwaukee is that of city comptroller. At the recent election a Mr. Roman Czerwinski was elected to the office. It is hardly necessary to say that his ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower, and he himself is not a flower of American soil. In fact, he is of foreign birth, and up to the time of his election had only taken out his first papers. But it is gratifying to know that since his election to an important office he has concluded to become an American citizen, and on Thursday last he took out his second papers. The Milwaukee Sentinel, in noticing the fact, says:

During a number of years past Mr. Czerwinski has condescended to take a rather active part in governing the city and the country. He has carefully obeyed the injunction to "vote early," and he has been an acknowledged power in the Democratic party. Though not a citizen, he has displayed an activity in politics and in helping to direct public affairs such as few of those born on the soil can boast of having shown. It is believed that Mr. Czerwinski's decision to become a citizen of the country is due in great part to his satisfac-tion over the vote in this city against the Bennett law, of which he is an earnest opponent, and in part to a desire to acknowledge the compliment our citizens have paid him in choosing him for comptroller.

WHY such intelligently conducted papers as the New York Press continue to inform inquiring readers that the Senate bill, as passed, and the Morrill bill pension only disabled veterans who are dependent is passing strange. Such innocent misrepresentation causes wide misapprehension and dissatisfaction.

THE superintendent of the Children's Home, at Cincinnati, points with pride to portrait recently received, and which now hangs in one of the rooms. It is the portrait of a handsome, manly-looking man. As a boy, he was known as Johnny Caunoll, and was among the first inmates of the Children's Home. An orphan, a boot-black and street waif, he was, with difficulty, induced to exchange dry-goods boxes and stairways for the home, as a treatment, some moral training, and, by degrees, developed an ambition to get on and up in the world. In time he drifted to Missouri, and found a good home there. To make a long story short, he acquired a good common-school education, became a member of the church, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, married a charming young woman, was twice elected prosecuting attorney, became a bank director, was offered and declined a nomination for Congress, and is now known as Col. John

H. Cannoll, of Governor Francis's staff. In sending the superintendent of the home

his portrait, he says: I hope when some homeless and friendless boy sees it, it may inspire him with new life-that i may convince him he may make life a success if he but tries, and that he may never be ashamed to acknowledge in after life, no difference how successful he may be, that his early life was spent in the Children's Home, at Cincinnati. So far as I am concerned. I shall always feel that it was far better for me to have spent my child-hood in a poor-house than my manhood in a

Such incidents as this make charitable people feel they are working to some pur-

As might have been expected the sudden rise in wheat values has been accompanied by the "laying down" of bucket-shops in various parts of the country. So long as the fools who invest their little piles in wheat lose, these gentlemen are "commission merchants," but as soon as the market goes up they are simply gamblers, out of sight and out of a job until they can look up a location where they are not known.

THE complaint comes from Kansas that the women's vote is more influenced by a candidate's whiskers than by his principles. This is putting the matter in a way to do great injustice to the women. In voting for the handsomest man, as they doubtless do, they proceed upon the theory that a man who does not pay proper attention to his whiskers and personal appearance is lacking in sound principle.

PHILADELPHIA ladies will endeavor to solve the servant-girl question by estab lishing a training-schoolfor domestic servants. They will probably find it one thing to open the school and quite another to induce the girls to go to it. The trouble with the cook and housemaid of the period is that, in their own opinion, they "know it all" already.

THE big "pirate trust," which will advance the price of non-copyrighted or stolen books, and break down all pirates of small degree, has not announced its intention of paying the English authors a royalty on their books. The trust is a great and beneficent thing-for its members.

THE Compton Hill reservoir, which supplies St. Louis with water, has sprung a leak and dwellers in the vicinity are apprehensive of a disaster. To repair the reservoir the water will have to be drawn off, and that involves a water famine. It is a dilemma with two ugly horns.

D. P. A., Portland Mills, Ind.: Your question concerning county commissioners and township trustees is not stated clearly enough to enable us to answer intelligently. You had better ask some lawyer at your county-seat.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: When a guardian of minor heirs uses th money for them during this guardianship, what rate of interest should they pay? Does the court decide? If so, what rate per cent. per annum? FLATROCK, Ind.

Under the general law governing guardians he would have to account to the heirs for all the profits accruing on their funds, and would not be entitled to anything beyond his general allowance from

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is not generally known that Dr. Mary Walker has become a cripple for life. On Decoroation day, last, she fell and broke her right hip. M. A. COLLINS, a Dallas, Tex., man, ac-

cepted Sam Jones's challenge to defend dancing. Jones backed out, and said he meant anyone who was a professed Chris-

CUPID never cares anything about State lines. Miss Winnie Davis, "the Daughter of the Confederacy," is said to be engaged to a Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse,

THE literary ability of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's family is not confined to her daughter, for her son, Henry M. Howe, has just completed a scientific work of great value entitled "The Metallurgy of Steel."

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is an ar dent base-ball enthusiast, and is one of the regular attendants at the Boston ball park. It is even intimated that of late the Doctor has been paying more attention to base-ball than poetry.

COUNT ANDRASSY in his will declared in an introductory passage that it was his conviction that the maintenance of great landed estates is essential to the continued prosperity of the country. For this reason he entailed his estates.

THERE is said to be a big opening in Madras and Bombay for American dentists. Madras is a city of 300,000 inhabitants and has not a single American dentist there. Stress is laid on the word "American," as their skill is proverbial in foreign coun-

According to an interviewer, Carlyle surpassed himself when first introduced to Dr. Joachim. Shaking hands with the great violinist, the sage observed that he hadn't a great opinion of musicians—they seemed such a vain, windbaggy sort o It is said that a large proportion of the

plumes worn by the ladies who attend the Queen's drawing-rooms are hired from a shop which makes a business of renting out plumes. The feathers are worth from \$4 to \$10, and the rent of them is \$2.50 for THE present King of Dahomey, who was

educated in Paris, speaks French fluently. His anxiety to defeat the French in Africa is said to be due to an unfortunate love affair which he had in Paris. He has become a barbarian because he could not marry the woman he loved.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EVANS, who for many years has been the presiding elder of the Shakers in America, lives in rigid simplicity at New Lebanon, N. Y., on the estate of four thousand acres which the Shakers have owned since 1770. He is eighty-two years old, but is still vigorous in body and mind.

BUFFALO BILL has purchased a house in Naples. He has become an enthusiast regarding life on the continent, and he was offered an old house in Naples at ridiculously small price. It is a place of historical interest, as King Bomba once owned it. Buffalo Bill may never occupy it, but he considers it a good speculation. GENERAL CROOK was a man of very

strong affections. The last time that he was at the old homestead, near Dayton, O., was on Sept. 8, 1878, his fiftieth birth-day. He told his brothers then that it would be long before he would return. "The fact is," he said, "it is easier for me to stay away from here than to get away if I come here. It hurts less," An original printed edition of the famous letter of Christopher Columbus, from Palos, is said to have been recently discovered in Spain. It is alleged to bear internal evi-

dence of having been put in type at Barcelona about Aril 10, 1493. It is a four-page folio, and is said to be "undonbtedly the copy from which the small quarto in the Ambrosian Library at Mi lan was printed. AFTER Miss Jennie Hart had been mar ried to Henry Moore, in Tribes' Hill, N. Y. the other evening, she burst into tears, saying: "I have married the wrong man." It has been learned that both the groom and his best man were suitors for her hand. and, although she did not like Moore as

well as the other, in a fit of pique she accepted him. The couple are in Washington on a bridal tour. BERLIN newspaper correspondents were

not allowed to send out the news of Bismarck's resignation on the night when it first became public. They rewrote their dispatches so as to make them say that it was rumored that Bismarck had resigned, and the authorities let them go in that shape. Then the correspondents filed a the greatest Democrat of this generation.

cond dispatch saying, "The rumor is a fact," and the authorities could find no ex-

cuse for refusing to send it. Northing in this country more astonishes

an English university-bred man than our college yells. He never takes the practice as a bit of American fun, but seriously sets to work to prove how even educated Americans follow the customs of the savage Indian, his war-whoop being perpetuated in the college yell. The American college boy is not an ideal creature; he may even be a bit of a barbarian; but the English university man, as described in various truthful chronicles, is hardly qualified to tell him so.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian statesman, is said to have smoked more cigars than any man in Europe. He smokes incessantly. and people say that is why he is so shriveled and old-looking; for, while under sixty, he looks a man of seventy-five or eighty. M. Tisza is also as copions in his libations as Prince Bismarck, and as little affected by them. Both Count Taafe and M. Stambouloff have Prince Bismarck's habit of imbibing brandy and seltzer when they are speaking, and there is a story of one famous European statesman who never begins business without a pint of whisky.

THERE seems to be little doubt that Old Gabriel, the mission Indian who died not long ago at Salinas, Cal., was 150 years old. His story, as handed down by the Franciscan missionaries, shows that when Father Junipero arrived in Monterey, in 1769, Gabriel was already a grandfather. His long life was greatly due to his habits of personal cleanliness, which were strict, and the regularity with which he ate his simple meals. The other Indians, however, attributed his longevity to the fact that he was the first of their number to be baptized by the priest. Up to five or six years ago Gabriel's faculties were well preserved, but later on they failed rapidly.

AT Aix-les-Bains the Queen of England rises at 8 A. M., takes a shower-bath of Aix water, brought from the etablissement, and breakfasts at 9. An outing follows, in which the carriage drive is varied by the appearance of the donkey "Jacquot" and his pannier at the foot of every steep incline.
After lunch, Lady Churchill and Miss
Phipps read the English papers to the Queen, who then takes another drive. After a cup of tea, her Majesty receives the Minister in attendance, writes her private letters, which are taken off to London by a special courier. Dinner rarely begins before 9, and is quite a family meat. Sir Henry Ponsonby receives the French of-ficers at his own table, as the Queen's representative.

> He did not look into a gun, Nor did he touch a wire; He did not with an oil-can run To hurry up the fire. Twas not a case of suicide-He just blew out the gas and died.

Oxford Tribune: President Harrison is giving this country a loyal, a patriotic, an nonest and efficient administration. There is not a bit of doubt about it.

THE STATE PRESS.

Middletown News: The debt of gratitude which the Nation owes its defenders will never be paid as long as a single veteran is kept in a county poor-house.

Columbus Republican: The way that Commissioner Raum is grinding out the pensions is an interesting spectacle to those who are awaiting the determination of pending claims. Clay County Enterprise: The son of D.

W. Voorhees is a member of a starch and glucose trust in Danville, Ill. We have had a fool impression heretofore that the Voorhees family and Democracy were opposed to trusts Richmood Palladium: A London physi-

cian claims to have hyprotized patients by means of letters and telegrams. Some Democrat ought to send one of this letters to Grover Cleveland to put him to sleep and shut of his tariff-reform letters.

Tipton Advocate: Many a farmer owns eighty and 160 acres of land because he was enabled to give a mortgage and make partial and deferred payments, that would today be living on a small farm or a tenant on some other man's farm, had he been forced to make all cash payments. Richmond Telegram: Free trade would

flood our home markets with the products of foreign lands of every description, de-press prices, ruin busines in many lines and throw thousands upon thousands of the attaches of our manufacturing establishments entirely out of employment. Noblesville Ledger: It will be a long

time before the veterans will put any faith in the protests of love for them by the par-ty that shot at them for more than four years. The veterans know, and are not backward in saying so, that when a Democrat says he is in favor of liberal pensions he simply lies.

Xenia Journal: The mortgage which has the tightest grip on the land of the farmer is the one which guarantees the payment of his high local taxes and high salaries to county officers, both in percentage and in fees. In fact, the farmer and every other tax-payer is taxed to death to pay for all sorts of extravagance in county affairs.

Winchester Journal: It is about time for American people, and especially the wom-, to decide how old they intend to be on June 2, next. On that date the census enumerator will begin his rounds, and any hesitation in telling him what he wants to know may so prejudice him that he will add a decade to the number of years pro-

Rockville Republican: Our local defeat is due wholly to local causes and the fact that it is an "off year." It is not so far away but that the general loss in Democratic votes that followed Cleveland's election can be remembered. This seems to be an inevitable result, and it does not follow that our Republican majority has gone

Porter County Vidette: Some one, so it is said, has decided to publish a book, telling "why the South is solid." We can tell that without occupying a book. When rebellion was scraped up in a pile at Appemattox and surrendered, some of the nits were allowed to escape, and they have been breeding trouble ever since. That's all there is of it. New Albany Tribune: The "tariff re-

formers" are so in love with mortgages that they have experts out hunting for them in the various counties of the State, and they are so keen on the hunt that when they fluc a thousand-dollar mortgage that is all paid but \$100, they promptly report it at \$1,000. They are determined to plaster Indiana all over with mortgages, and the relentless cruelty of the business is that they attribute them all to the farmers. If this thing goes on the farmers will rise in rebellion. Fowler Era: Indiana turns out about the best eggs sold. They are large and of good flavor. The poorest eggs that reach iew York, which is the center of the market, come from the South. Down there they are much given to game chickens with which eggs are a secondary consideration. Like their owners they are generally settling affairs of honah. The hens lay small ones that are as flavorless as a pie restaurant's soup. They do just as well, however, to throw at public speakers as Northern eggs, but they bring about a cent ess on the dozen.

Turpie's Turgescence. Shelbyville Republican.

The difference between a Senator and a stump-speaker in the Senate was very clearly illustrated by the absurd harangue of Mr. Turple on the Montana case, and the dignified statement of the contest by Mr. Hoar. The Indiana Senator must have prepared himself by recalling and growing enthusiastic over the remembrance of his hottest effort at firing the hearts of his constituents at home. It was far too absurd to produce the least effect in the Senate -so absurd, in fact, as to make it apparent that it was not primarily designed for that purpose, but for home use in the next campaign. When that opens this outburst of Brother Turpie will go thundering around Democratic Hoosierdom to the deadly peril of all the fresh milk in the State.

A Time for Disappearing. Chicago Journal.

The failure of Grover Cleveland to say anything about the Democrats who defeated the New York ballot-reform bill, and thereby laid bare the hypocrisy of their plea for purity of elections, is doubtless due to his belief that words wouldn't do the subject justice.

What's the Matter with Cleveland? Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

Mr. Randall was the friend and confidant of Mr. Tilden, and, after Mr. Tilden, was